

TERMS.

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For the True American.

Our Cause.

The position now occupied by the advocates of emancipation in the slave holding States, is one of deep interest and high responsibility. We have espoused a cause on the successful issue of which rests the hope of this nation, and on which greatly depends the progress of free institutions throughout the world. The fact can no longer be concealed that the influence of Slavery on all classes of the community is of the most disastrous character; its tendency is to degrade, not only the slave but the poorer class of whites, to repress enterprise—to obstruct general education—to impair morals and religion, and in fact to throw every obstacle in the way of national prosperity and happiness.

There are thousands of intelligent persons in all the slaveholding States who deplore the existence of these evils among us, and many of whom acknowledge the sources from whence they flow, but they are so hedged in by the prejudices of the community, and so overpowered by the supremacy of the slave power, that they are fearful of making any movement lest consequences should ensue more to be dreaded than the evils we now suffer. But the question arises, can we hope for relief without exertion? Will the evils of the slave system cease of themselves? or will they not rather continue to increase until a fearful revolution in society will ensue, and the liberties of this nation be quenched in blood? It appears to me that every man who examines this question impartially, must be convinced that there is need of strenuous exertion and great prudence to relieve us from existing evils, and to avert still greater calamities that threaten to overwhelm our posterity. It remains yet to be seen whether there is among us enough of real patriotism—the sufficient devotion to the pure and ennobling principles of Christianity to enable us to contend successfully against a system that has so long been growing as to have struck its roots into the very vitals of the body politic, and to have poisoned with its deadly fruits the habits and feelings of society. I hold it to be an indubitable truth, confirmed by the whole history of our race, that man when placed in the most desperate circumstances and surrounded by appalling dangers, may be delivered by putting in practice all that he knows to be right, and placing his confidence in the protecting arm of Divine power. The greatest difficulties and dangers may by this means be overcome—the highest school of virtue, and he who enters the conflict against moral evil, armed with the invaluable weapons of Truth and Love, will have no cause to repent the part he has acted, for even if he fail in achieving all the good he intended, he may at least be instrumental in mitigating the evil, and he will retire from the conflict with his own powers invigorated and his moral nature refined and improved. These reflections have been suggested by reading the accounts of the course pursued towards the editor of the True American, with a view to drive him from the post he now occupies in the vanguard of that army which is waging a moral warfare against the enemies of human liberty.

It has happened in this case as in thousands of others, where a reformation in society has been attempted—the very men who were to be benefited by a change have been the first to rise in arms against those who were sacrificing everything to promote their happiness.

How reckless is the course of the upholders of Slavery in attempting to arrest discussion by trampling on the laws and subverting the order of society!

Do they not know that the only title they have to those human beings whom they claim as property, is derived from legal enactments, which are dependent for their support on public sentiment? If they break the law by attempting to destroy the freedom of the press, and liberty of speech will not public sentiment turn against them? Will not the wisdom of an indignant people put an end to the corrupting and ruinous usurpation?

It appears to me that the very measures to which they have been driven by their prejudices and passions, will promote the progress of liberty, if the advocates of this noble cause do but maintain a calm and steadfast, yet conciliatory deportment, unswayed by threats of violence, and unshaken by the blandishments of wealth and power. Let not the violence of others provoke us to resentment and retaliation.

We ask for nothing that will not redound to the good of our country and the happiness of mankind. It is not for ourselves, but for others' good that we contend, and it would ill become us while asserting those pure and holy principles which are the peculiar glory of Christianity, to allow ourselves to be carried away by excitement or to be hurried into the commission of rash deeds or even the use of intemperate language.

There is in the breast of every one who is not utterly depraved, a consciousness that man was formed for a higher and nobler purpose, than to be the drudge and servile instrument of his fellow-man,—the

great truths of human liberty and inalienable rights, proclaimed by our fathers, although derided and trampled on by the advocates of despotism,—have taken deep hold of the American people, and are not yet wholly eradicated.

Let us then appeal to those with unshaken confidence in the power of Truth, and let us by all means, show by our example that our hearts are imbued with those pure and benevolent principles promulgated and exemplified by Jesus Christ, which are destined to triumph over all evil and renovate the world.

A VIRGINIAN.

For the True American.
The hope of a Better Future.
NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 17th, 1846.

Whoso looks abroad in the world, at this day, must see that it is heaving with insidious commotions. Society is a vast arena of conflict—a maelstrom in which are boiling, and struggling, all antagonistic elements, striving for reconciliation. No one is at peace. The rich are miserable. They lie prone under the weight of this world's goods—wealth, idleness, illness, ennui.—The poor struggle for life—the truth and best of Earth's sons and daughters labor on, with the almost sure prospect of destruction before them. Every where force is the law. The slave is forced to labor from fear of the whip; the hired laborer from fear of starvation. Is there hope for the chattels of America, for the crushed and blotted out operatives of the old world? There is hope—our hope is in God, and his providence, and we, and our exertions, are parts of this Providence. The vast wave of progress rolls on, submerging opposition. We hope in God; we hope in ourselves. The world is preparing for a mighty change. We stand on the eve of a tremendous, bloodless, revolution; we must enter it. It is so ordained. The friends of progress will go steadily forward through all the struggles and trials of every name and kind that impede them on their way—it is one of the most encouraging signs of the Times, that mind every where is awakening—not here and there, but everywhere. Happy for us, that we live in an age of discovery—link after link of the golden chain of Truth is grasped by men; and even skepticism begins to see that the upper link of that chain is fastened to the throne of God. God has given great truths to one age, to discover Truth, to meet our necessities; and he has given us devoted souls, ready to suffer and die for this Truth, if need be—we had hoped that the better and juster day had dawned, a day, in which it could not be said, that "chains and stripes, imprisonment, and the whip are the world's market price for wisdom, the reward with which she greets those who come to enlighten and purify her." Patience, yet a little longer—often in the darkness has not quite passed—let us be careful that our patience be not another name for indolence—let each ask himself in all honesty, "what is for me to do?" Then he will find the answer "We must learn Truth any where, and every where; in high ways and by ways, in lanes and alleys. And there, we must live the Truth we have learned. Freedom is the consequence of learning and living the Truth—Freedom is a word of no mean meaning—we must seek the substance, by the way in which we use it. The toil worn laborer, whose soul is all untroubled, crushed by the circumstances by which he is surrounded, with scarcely a glimpse of the glorious Truth which are his birthright, his heritage, thinks he is free because he can go to the ballot box, and vote, twice a year. But this is something—if it is not freedom, it is a step toward it; and the laborer has some cause for self gratification, when he looks on the "monster machine" that has thrown fifty men out of employment, and says, you can't vote."

There is work for humanity. To create man from the formless material, which we call men, is the true Labor of Love. How is this to be done? First, he must be made to feel that he is a man,—that he has a God-given right to himself—to his own soul, to his own limbs and trunk—to his own exertions. If he must be sold in his own country, and degraded servitude, it is something to feel that he has the right to sell himself, to choose and change his master. And then it is something to him that he can say to the Machine that is depriving him of bread, "you can't vote." "If you rule me in reality, you cannot in appearance." Truly, this seems slight comfort, but slight comforts are better than none. And the first privileges given to the miserable, are not so much valuable for themselves, as for that to which they lead.

Let the right of all men to education and development be conceded, and we have hope, that the realization of this right will follow sooner, or later. Man must cease to be a chattel—he must cease to be a "hand," for when the first step towards freedom is taken, by abolishing slavery, still men are so degraded that they are not called men but "hands."

All this must cease—man must be educated. Education comprehends material and spiritual culture. The whole man must be educated. Literary men, Divines and Philosophers are called educated. It is a fact, from which they can never escape, that "Labor is a universal duty, and a universal necessity. Mental activity alone, let mental labor be ever so varied and excessive, does not fulfill the law. We see in these men often the large brain, the nervous temperament, the soft, shriveled and useless hand. We see factions of humanity, sent out to teach the way heavenward; when owing their own wrong teaching their utterly defective education, they are without health, or spirits. Can such, in their misery, minister to a mind diseased? Like the rest of the world they fold their hands and say, that "Evil is inevitable and resignation the highest virtue."—This doctrine may do for Fatalists and Turks; but it is fatal to Christians.

ACTS is the Law of Existence. The condition of Life and the condition of Happiness no less.

Fulton, strained his mind to distraction with the idea that he could propel a vessel, the Hudson by mere force of steam, the rate of four miles an hour—a large vessel—one that would carry an hundred men—was a genius and it had worked like a steam engine in him; but when it had forced out of his mind this stupendous idea, his friends looked at him with fixed eyes and then shook their heads sorrowfully, saying to each other in a low voice

What a pity that he is crazy!" In vain he protested that he was not mad; and he went to France and there, at the dinner table with the Parisian nobility or aristocracy, when the wine had passed and softened the inequalities of rank that young enthusiastic man uttered his fanatical proposition. It sobered in a moment the current of conversation. All eyes were directed towards the young American at the foot of the table. Talleyrand set down his glass and said in a formidable tone of inquiry: "Do I understand you to say, that by the mere force of steam, you can propel a vessel containing 100 armed men in a dead calm at the rate of four miles an hour?"

What a moment for the young enthusiast! "Yes," replied he, with a faith in his heart that stilled his voice before the French statesman. French politeness repressed the exclamation, "What a pity that he is crazy!" but the man of one idea understood the shrugs of incredulity which greeted his reply.—Citizen.

The Contrast.

Picket your entire seaboard with forts; plant a Paixhan battery on every hill top; let a crescent of seventy-four occupy the mouth of every harbor and inlet;—what avails it all unless you have incorruptible integrity in the national councils, in the field, behind the breastwork, on the quarter-deck? And how are you to secure it here, if it be not first among the people? Can the stream rise higher than the fountain? If the fountains of power among the people are polluted, how are you to have pure streams from them? If the people are corrupt, can you expect their representatives to be men of spotless integrity?

But on the contrary, strip the whole coast of its defences; blow up every fort; dismantle every battery; burn every ship of war; hurl every gun overboard; but secure an incorruptible populace; let the great mass be upright men, deeply imbued with the spirit of a sound morality, and the nation is nevertheless, invincible. From such an exhaustless source will issue forth the statesmen, the soldiers, the seamen, the Captains and Generals who will soon hurl invasions from your shores; and reach the revolutionary lesson, that a virtuous people, contending for their natural and unalienable rights, are unconquerable.

Remarkable Discovery.

Mr. Faraday recently announced to the Royal Institution of England, a discovery which would appear to connect the important agencies of light, heat and electricity yet closer together. If it does not prove their identity, a beam of polarized light, he has discovered, is reflected by the electrical current, so that it may be made to rotate between the poles of a magnet. The converse of that is that electromagnetic rays may be produced by the agency of light. Thus, it is thought, the problem which has disturbed science for a long time, as to the power of magnetizing iron by the sun's rays, receives satisfactory elucidation. Mr. F. has already proved the identity of machine, chemical, magnetic and animal electricity, and now he would appear to have gone further in solving a more intricate question. Light, the subtle agent of vision, the source of the beauty of colors, and even of music, and organization, is shown to have a close relation to electricity, to which has been referred many of the vital functions of animal and vegetable life. This cannot fail to advance us towards a knowledge of those physiological phenomena dependent on these great natural agents.

From the Morning Star.

Friendship. It must be conceded that friendship existing more in name than in reality; and that much which has been said and written concerning it, belongs rather to the fairy regions of the imagination, than to those mundane scenes of sober relations. Even so, that the painful results of what is falsely called friendship, which is in reality the want of it, are not calculated to heighten or strengthen the conceptions of its nature and effects, which are begotten within us, by the many soul-moving eulogies upon it, with which we meet.

Notwithstanding all which the world is pleased to dignify with the name of friendship, is such in reality; or, that it has no existence, save in the creative fancies of the imagination. Besides that holy and pure flame of devotion which burns upon the altar of religion; that almost angelic emotion which lifts the heart above the vanities of time, and leads it on from grace to glory; I know of no more consoling and cheering emotions, than the spontaneous out-gushings of kindred hearts, bound in union by the strong ligaments of friendship, which time and space, though they may intervene, are not able to burst asunder; or envy and detraction, with their foul breath, even to corrode the chains that cannot break.

True friendship—friendship that is worth the name, (and all other is mere counterfeits)—not only withstands the attacks of time and adversity, but, like the magnet, which increases its power with the increase of weight, its ligaments are only strengthened by every billow which for a moment threatens to snap them asunder.

When the rude blasts of adversity have well nigh torn away every external comfort; when the chill breath of envy and detraction has congealed every rivulet of the world's sympathy and regard; then I love to turn within the sacred precincts of friendship, and drink of her crystal flood, which has the magic power to calm the tempest within the breast, and still even the ragings of despair. Yes, then I feel the force of that too oft undervalued blessing—a friend.

A. D. WILLIAMS.

The New York Tribune has the following description of Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal) just completed in that city.

This truly magnificent and beautiful structure is situated at the point in Broadway, north of Tenth street, where a slight bend gives an opportunity of seeing a perspective view of the Church for a distance of nearly two miles, and its lofty spire appears to terminate that long avenue now composed of lofty houses and soon to be lined with palaces. The material of the exterior of the Church is of that beautiful white marble, so admirably adapted for the exhibition of architectural forms, and particularly of the rich tracery and elaborate intricacies of the style which has been chosen by the architect.

The building is the form of a Cross, whose longer arm is 142 feet long, and shorter 100 feet. The spire is 220 feet in height to the top of the Cross. The architecture is a pure and tasteful adaptation of the richest description of that known as Gothic—a style designated as flamboyant, but little known to the architects of England, and never before attempted in the United States. The interior is finished in the same taste, with more elaborate ornaments, and is colored to resemble the stone which the architects of the middle ages employed in preference, and often procured at great cost, for buildings of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure.

The windows, divided by millions and intricate tracery, are led throughout with either glass stained in the fire or colored in the molten liquid. The stained glass is the workmanship of an artist who, unfortunately did not live to see his work put up, and who, in its execution, labored for a reputation he was not permitted to enjoy. The variety of pattern exhibited in the glass is almost endless; and although the Church itself is symmetric in form beyond the demands of the style of architecture, the ornamental parts are so varied from capital to capital and from arch to arch as to present, with the glass, subject of long and careful study.

California.

As it is very generally believed that our Government is now trying to negotiate for the purchase of California, the following account of that country, which we take from the Salem Gazette, will be read with interest. It is compiled, says the Gazette, from the journal of an intelligent ship-master. Little knowledge of the present condition of the country, can be found in books:

"California is divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower, under the Mexican Government, extending from Oregon on the North, to Cape St. Lucas on the South. The provinces have usually been governed by a General in Mexican service, bearing the title of 'Supremo' Civil and Military Governor of the two Californias.' He received his appointment from the President of Mexico, for the term of four years, often holding it longer. The provinces are divided into districts, each having the right to choose a certain number of delegates from the people, according to their population, to represent them in Congress at the capital of the Provinces. The Congress elect, from their own number, one from each district, to represent them in Congress at the city of Mexico. There are in Upper California, which is by far the largest of the two provinces, four districts and twenty-one mission establishments, containing 23,200 inhabitants, and 246,000 cattle. In this number of inhabitants, all classes are included, whites, mixed bloods and Indians; about two-thirds of the number are Indians. The Californians are descendants of the Spanish settlers from Old Spain; they are generally an indolent, dissipated, gambling and drinking set, possessing many bad qualities and vices not common to the old Spaniards—good as his bond; his not so now.

Many of the whites residing in California are runaways from ships trading and touching on the coast, marrying here, and who now exert a great influence over the Indians. The natives are naturally shrewd, but the foreigners put upon schemes into their heads that otherwise would not have been thought of. The natives are a hospitable people, always ready to receive you and share the best they have got. Notwithstanding this, they are great beggars; visiting vessels immediately on their arrival upon the coast, and should they discover the least want of that generosity they are ever ready to mete out to strangers, they never can forget it; but ever after harass, perplex and slander you. Should they be ever so much inclined to trade with you before, upon such a want of reciprocity, all business is at an end.

The Californians have of late years treated the Indians so badly, that they have listened upon themselves the Indian's hate—this revengeful feeling has greatly increased since the downfall of the missions, whose venerable Padres ever reeducated the spirit of peace. The missions were established by Spanish Padres, sent in by Ferdinand, King of Spain. Spanish Padres continued to conduct them, and very successfully, until the years 1823 and '29, when the Mexican Government, ever jealous of them, directed the authorities to exact of their Padres allegiance to Mexico, or leave the missions. These venerable men, some of whom had been fifty years in the missions, feeling unwilling to forswear allegiance to Old Spain, decided to take the latter alternative, and consequently resigned their offices; from which may be dated the downfall of the missions, and with it the introduction of vice, revolution and bloodshed. Mexican Padres were placed over the missions, in lieu of the Old Spaniards, but they never exerted that salutary influence seen in the course of their predecessors. The general character of the people is much degraded; and many of the Indians who lived at the missions have turned to live as savages.

The climate and soil of this country are of every variety, and are also its productions. The country West of the Sierra mountains is fertile, and has a delightful climate. There are some excellent timber lands also, especially around the mission of Santa Clara; and between that and Saint Francisco the finest oak timber in the world is found, admirably adapted to purposes of ship building. Fruits of all kinds, of both temperate and tropical climates, abound in California. There is found every requisite and facility for the raising of horses; raising cattle is, however, the great and principal business of the country, to which it is finely adapted. They are easily taken off, and great quantities are found all over the country, both domestic and wild. Horses are abundant, and very fine animals, travelling great distances and capable of enduring great labor.

A good horse costs from two to three dollars; a colt of two years can be bought for twenty-five cents. They annually kill one-third of the cattle for their hides and tallow and to prevent too great an increase. This third is about 82,000 head, of which they consume one-half, leaving about 45 to 50,000 hides for export annually. For every hide, they allow one arroba of tallow annually for export. In purchasing hides you are bound to receive one arroba of tallow for each hide. It costs about \$2 an arroba; hides \$2 each for oxen.

Great quantities of Deer Skins are to be had. The Deer abound in the vicinity of the mission of Salano, in latitude 33° 06' North, which is the most northern of the missions in California. Deer Skins, Fur Seal Skins, Reindeer Hides and Tallow, Goat Skins, Beaver Skins, and Horse Hides are also to be had in abundance. Hides are used in California for almost every purpose, which is the reason of their own consumption being so large. Of them, they make sacks for tallow, bridles for horses, and yokes for cattle; they are used in lieu of nails, for building houses, fences, carts, &c.; also, for beds, doors to their houses, for chairs, and a great many other purposes.

California is a fine wheat-growing country. Corn grows with but little care, and yields well. Vegetables are now to be had in great abundance. In some of the missions many more are raised than in others. Abundance of game, and salmon are found in great numbers, of excellent quality.

The rainy season commences in October and November, and continues until April, six months of the year. During this time, rains are frequent and heavy, accompanied by severe and oftentimes terrible gales of wind, on the coast, generally blowing from southeast and northwest. During this time, but little business is done. St. Francisco is the only harbor on this coast where ships may ride at anchor during the rainy season. From all other ports, vessels usually get to sea, remain until after the gale, and then return to port again. The gales usually give you sufficient warning to get out of port before they are severe. The harbor of St. Francisco is large and extremely well sheltered from the sea. During the summer season, the whole coast is enveloped in a dense fog, which serves to keep alive vegetation. No rain, of any consequence, fall during this season. These fogs require, in the approach to the coast, great care and vigilance, as you can see but a little way, often hearing the roar of the surf, long before seeing any thing.

The first vessel ever built in California, was a little schooner of about forty tons, in the month of May, 1835, by Mr. Wm. G. Dana, formerly of Boston, and who has for a long time resided at St. Barbara.

American and English whale ships frequent this coast, and visit St. Barbara, usually in the months of October, November and December; as also Monterey and St. Francisco, for refreshments, wool and water.

The Power of Truth.

How simply and beautifully has Abdolkadir of Ghilan impressed us with the love of truth, in a story of his childhood. After stating the vision which made him entrust his mother to allow him to go to Baghdad, and devote himself to God, he thus proceeds:

"I informed her of what I had seen, and she wept; then taking out eighty dinars, she told me that as I had a brother, half of that was all my inheritance; she made me take it, and afterward bade me farewell, exclaiming, 'Go my son, I consign thee to God; we shall not meet until the day of judgment.' 'I went on well,' he adds, 'till I came near Hamadan, when our Kafilah was plundered by sixty horsemen. One fellow asked me 'what I had got.' Forty dinars, said I, are sewed under my garments. 'The fellow,' he laughed, thinking no doubt, I was joking with him. 'What have you got?' said another. 'I gave him the same answer. When they were dividing the spoil, I was called to an eminence where the chief stood. 'What property have you got, my little fellow,' said he. 'I have told two of your people already, I replied, I have forty dinars sewed up in my garments.' He ordered them to be ripped open, and found my money. 'And how come you,' said he, in surprise, 'to declare so openly, what had been so carefully hidden?' Because, I replied, I will not be false to my mother, to whom I have promised that I will never tell a lie! 'Child,' said the robber, 'hast thou such a sense of duty to thy mother at thy years, and an I sensible at my age, of the duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand, innocent boy.' The fellow, 'that I may swear repentance upon it.' He did so. His fellow were all alike struck with the scene. 'You have been our leader in guilt,' said they to their chief, 'be the same in the path of virtue'; and they instantly, at his order, made restitution of their spoil, and vowed repentance on my hand."—History of Persia.

THE ALPACA.—ITS INTRODUCTION INTO THIS COUNTRY.—An intelligent agriculturist of Alabama, writing in the Mobile Register, urges the introduction of the Alpaca into the United States, with much show of reason. The wool of this animal, especially the finer qualities, is becoming an important article in manufactures. It is wrought into beautiful fabrics, and must doubtless continue to grow more and more into demand. The importations into Liverpool of Peruvian wool, mostly Alpaca, have steadily increased since the article became known. In 1835, according to the statistics of the Mobile Register, the amount imported as above was 8,000 bales; in 1836, 12,000; in 1837, it reached 17,500; in 1838 it was 25,765; in 1839 it amounted to 34,503 bales—a quantity which was not exceeded in the following year.

Various attempts have been made to domesticate the animal in England—and with tolerable success. But the humid climate and rich pastures of England do not appear to suit the Alpaca. It is a hardy animal, and loves to browse on the coarse grass of mountain tops. The correspondent of the Register says:

During the last twelve months some gentlemen who had been for years residing in Peru, passed through this State and did not fail to express their astonishment that we were not in possession of droves of this animal, and also that it did not appear to be known to us that our elevated pine hills and ridges presented the dry soil and atmosphere so essential to the animal, and further that the grass and herbage of these pine forest elevations were precisely suited to the constitution of the Alpaca, and on which their health and beautiful fleece depends—those pine woods affording sufficient food for them during the year. Those gentlemen, evidently men of good

information, loudly protested against artificial or rich pastures, so common, and admired much the coarse grass and herbage of our pine woods. They further stated that detailed trials had determined, in Peru, the positive effect of rich pastures on the wool of this animal, and that to preserve, in the highest degree, its silky fine flexibility, it must be coarse, natural grass and herbage that supports the animal. That food is everything in the production of hair or wool, by no means remains for a discovery, and reasoning from analogy and information, it would appear that the hitherto valueless pine woods, hills and ridges of our section of the earth, are just calculated for the subsistence of an animal, and production of a material now stand up without a rival in the most valuable manufactures—an animal that appears formed to subsist on foot, so scant and rough that almost all others confined to it would perish. How long have we rode over the pine forests, hills and ridges, for removed from water course, regretting, in the plenitude of our ignorance, that "they were made in vain."

From fair estimates and experiments, it is ascertained that the Alpaca can be put on the ship board at five dollars per head and landed in Mobile for less than twenty "requiring no other precaution, as regards the voyage, than a moderate supply of food (varieties of the potato,) to give occasionally along with dry food. From shipments made to England the top of the Andes, where they roam over cliffs and valleys, the confinement of a long sea voyage, shows, at once, the early constitutional temperament with which this animal is made.

It may be worth while for some of our Maryland agriculturists to turn their attention to this animal. There are lands enough in the State which will not afford too rich a pasture. The flesh of the Alpaca is said to be good, especially when young. In color, some are white, others quite black, and some are occasionally parti-colored. We do not know that any have been introduced into the United States unless, perhaps, as curiosities.

LIVING IN A HURRY.—Perhaps the most characteristic peculiarity of the social condition of England at present is the unhealthy want of repose. Travelling by railroad is merely typical of the headlong hurry with which all the affairs of life are transacted. In business, men are in a hurry to get rich; they cannot submit to the tedious process of adding one year's patient legitimate gains to those of its predecessor, but seek by bold speculative combination, by anticipation of intelligence received through the ordinary channels, to make or mar themselves by one bold stroke. The devotees of pleasure seek as it were to multiply their personal presence—not by rattling to a dozen assemblies of a night as has been the worshipful practice in London during the gay season for some hundred years, but by shooting in the north of Scotland and yachting in the Channel during the same week, visiting Palestine and the Pyramids during the parliamentary recess, and other feats of celerity. The mechanical wheels revolve with accumulated speed to correspond with the hot haste of those who impel them. The long hours of factory and milliner droops, the gangs of night and day laborers relieving each other in printing offices and coal-pits—all the untiring, eager, "go ahead" pressure of society are but so many symptoms of the excitement which impels men to live in a hurry. It is a paradox only in form to say that we are in a hurry to live that we do not live at all. Life slips through our fingers unfelt, unenjoyed, in the bustle of preparing to live. A day of business is a day of breathless haste. The duties of the toilet are soon hurried through; the newspaper is skimmed with a dim idea of its contents; the place of business is posted to in chariot, cab or bus; the day is spent in straining to overtake complicated tails of business too extensive for the mind's grasp; it's a race to be in time for dinner, and dinner is curtailed of its fair proportion, of time for the debate, or the committee, or the opera, or the evening party, or all of them. Even sleep is got through impatiently, with frequent startings and consultations of the watch, lest the morning hours be lost. We snore in quick time: time that our ancestors snored And the worst of it is, that men cannot help this railroad fashion of galloping out of life. When such a crowd as we people these islands are all running at the headlong speed, you must run with them or be borne down and run over, and be trampled to death by the mass. It is only by joining in the frantic gallop that you can keep your place and save your bones from being broken.

Habit becomes so inveterate, that even when thrown out of the vortex, men cannot rest. In the young societies of our colonial empire, men might live more leisurely, if they chose; but the gigantic bankruptcy of New South Wales shows too clearly that even in our antipodean provinces this foolish effort to accomplish every thing at once is epidemic. Our very disease parake of this contagious haste; the lingering consumption is growing less frequent—the instantaneous apoplexy and ossification of the heart are taking its place. Even the moralizers on this universal race for the sake of running, hurry along with the rest, and put forth their reflections as they run.—Spectator.

"Who Maketh thee to Differ?" Nothing sets a man to thinking like a pertinent question. We have copied the one at the head of this paragraph from an old book which abounds in searching enquiries. And among them all it would be difficult to find one that is better fitted to set a man right with his fellow-men than this: who maketh thee to differ? Men do differ, and widely too, in respect to outward circumstances, personal accomplishments, and intellectual qualities. Here is a man clothed in purple and faring sumptuously every day; there lies one in rags, the companion of dogs; and a dependent beggar. Now, Dives, who made thee to differ from Lazarus? Thou mayest hold thy head high and scorn to notice, much less to speak to thy poor brother; yet what hast thou that thou didst not receive from the discriminating hand of Divine Providence? Thou mayest talk of thy shrewdness and energy, whereby thou hast wrought out for thyself a fortune and an honorable standing among the rich of the city; but what are these gifts whereby thou hast been made to differ

from another? and gifts, without which thou mightest thyself have been a companion of beggars.

And then again, as to the results of this energy and shrewdness; it is by no means that the prosperous and rich man has so much more talent and capacity than the poor beggar, as is often supposed. Circumstances alter cases. A man may abound in all the needful qualities to render him successful in the world, and yet if circumstances do not favor him—or, to speak more accurately—if Providence does not smile on him, he may labor hard and struggle long, and all in vain; he cannot be what his rich neighbor is, with the same effort—nay, nor with tenfold the effort.

We often talk about men being the architects of their own fortune; but not in such a sense as to authorize them to be proud of their own doings; and not in any sense that will justify them in overlooking the hand of Providence in their success, or in thinking that they could have been or done anything towards building up for themselves a name or a fortune, without the favoring smiles of Him in whom all live, and move, and have their being, and who has said, "It is not in man that walketh to direct his steps."

Such reflections as these are adapted to reduce the swelling of pride; and they are reflections which naturally grow out of the question—Who maketh thee to differ?

But prosperous and rich men are not the only ones who are apt to look down on their less favored fellow-men with the feeling, that the great difference between men is entirely that which they themselves make. The graceful person and manners is tempted to despise the homely and awkward. But who made them to differ? and what has the most accomplished person that he did not receive as a gift of Providence?

Then, again, the man of intellect often regards with contempt the slow-witted and the feeble-minded. How quickly will the question of the old book set this matter right with every right-minded man!

The truth is, and we ought all to consider it, carefully and habitually, that for all a man has of wealth, honor, personal accomplishments, or mental qualities, he has not the slightest ground for pride and self complacency; inasmuch as all that he has is the free gift of Divine Providence.

A Village School.

S. S. Prentiss, in his address on the 22d ult., before the New England Society of New Orleans, thus describes in beautiful language the village school of New England:

"Behold yonder simple building near the crossing of the village roads! It is small and of rude construction, but it stands in a pleasant and a quiet spot.

A magnificent old elm spreads its broad arms above, and seems to lean towards it, as a strong man bends to shelter and protect a child. A brook runs through the meadow near, and hard by there is an orchard—but the trees have suffered much and bear no fruit, except upon the most remote and incessant branches. From within its walls comes a busy hum, such as you hear in a disturbed beehive. Now peep through yonder window, and you will see a hundred children, with ros cheeks, mischievous eyes and demure faces, all engaged, or pretending to be engaged, in their little lessons. It is the public school—the free, the common school—provided by law; open to all; claimed from the community as a right, not accepted as a bounty. Here the children of rich and poor, high and low, meet upon perfect equality, and commence upon the same despises the race of life. Here the sustenance of the mind is served up to all alike, as the Spartans served their food upon the public table. Here young ambition climbs his little ladder, and boyish genius plumes his half fledged wing. From among these laughing children will go forth the men to control the destinies of their age and country; the statesmen whose wisdom is to guide the senate—the poet who will take captive the hearts of the people and bind them together by immortal song—the philosopher, who, boldly sitting upon the seat of wisdom, himself will compass them to his wishes, and through new combinations of their primal laws, and by some great discovery revolutionize both art and science.

That common village school is New England's first

The River.

We are glad to hear that the Western rivers are all open. At Louisville, steam boats passed over the falls without difficulty. The ice has disappeared.

Texas.

Gen. Houston, it is said, will be elected by general acclamation from Texas to the United States Senate, and it is thought that President Jones will be his associate.

Washington.

HORACE GREELEY, who was in Washington on the 3d, writes as follows on subjects of general interest:

I heard two days ago that Mr. Pakenham had sent a communication to our Government on the subject of Oregon. To day it is currently reported that negotiations have been opened for the settlement of the Oregon boundary. Putting these two together, I can hardly doubt their correctness, as one corroborates the other. I trust, therefore, that this long pending controversy is in train for speedy adjustment.

That Mr. Buchanan has tendered his resignation to the President, and that the latter has refused it, whereupon Mr. B. has concluded to stay awhile, seems pretty well settled. For the sake of peace, and an early settlement of the Oregon boundary, it might have been better if the resignation had been accepted, and might not. Let us see how these matters appear to bear on one another.

The President is sincerely desirous of an early and peaceful adjustment of the Oregon controversy. He has had enough of it, and would glad to be rid of it on almost any terms. He is essentially Southern in his politics, and the South is especially adverse to war with Great Britain, and especially to the acquisition of territory. Mr. B. feels the same, and, therefore, he is on the side of compromise and peace, whatever the necessities of his position may dictate. The offer of 49° was dictated by him, and he would gladly settle on about that line.

Mr. Buchanan, on the other hand, is inclined to ride the high horse. He still carries a lingering look at the Presidency, and knows he must reach it, if at all, by Northern and Western support. He was averse to the offer of 49°, though overruled in making it. He has been greatly tried of late in his responsible position, and would willingly prefer to quit it. Mr. Polk the nerve to accept his resignation and forego the consequences, he would call Mr. CALHOUN or Mr. MARSHALL to the State Department, and make a question, and begin at the Tariff. But the President has been treated to some preliminary growls of the Western line, and don't care to hear him roar in fierce earnest just at present. So Mr. Buchanan is entreated to remain.

A Virginian.

The reader will find a beautiful letter under this signature upon the outside.—We hope we shall have to record it often. It is useful that the best hearts, as well as the best minds, should put forth all their goodness and strength in the cause of emancipation, in every way, through the press, by neighborhood talks, in frequent intercourse, and by every other means which can be commanded.

Our correspondent says truly, that there is in the breast of every one, a consciousness that man was formed for a higher and nobler purpose, than to be the drudge and servile instrument of his fellow man. It is so. All of us, not depraved and degraded, know it by that internal experience, which is ever the highest revelation of truth. An appeal to that consciousness, if wisely made, will never be in vain.—Prejudice may deride it; passion, scoff at it; interest, oppose it; but, with all these strong barriers, it will be heard.

Men of short views, and timid natures, when they see excesses committed, shrink back in dismay as if all were lost. Not so! Not so! These very excesses have in them a power for good, which if used rightly, will be sure to strengthen truth.

All that is needed, as a Virginian justly remarks, is, that we should maintain a calm and steadfast, yet conciliatory deportment, unswayed by threats, and unseduced by power. It was in this spirit that WESLEY subdued a mob, when an armed police failed to drive them from their purpose.—It was in this spirit that PENN controlled the wild savages of our forests, when no force could master them. If we look into the history of the past—if we look around us into the movements of every day life—we shall find this great truth illustrated—that the man who has greatest command over his fellows, is he who has command over himself—who, amid trial and danger is firm, yet kind, unmoved, yet conciliatory, in all that is said and done. No excesses—no threats of violence, therefore, should move us from the path of duty, or ruffle the steadfast serenity of our temper. It is impossible, perhaps, to repress the honest indignation we feel when wrong is done or injustice perpetrated, towards others, or ourselves, and we know not that it is desirable. But resentment—above all, revenge or the spirit of retaliation, is ever unworthy a good man, or a good cause. What is it that those of us who contend for emancipation? Not our own good—not our own advancement! Not our own glory—all others know around us, that the cause is unpopular, and that those who are engaged in it must toil a life time, and die, it may be, without being understood even by the majority of those whom we would bless. No. Our aim—our end—is to benefit others—to work for others—to suffer for others, and if in doing this, we are stirred up to rashness by excitement, or moved to enmity by intemperance of opponents, we put a blot on the pure and holy principles we profess, mar the cause we defend, and peril it, when by a wiser course, we might ensure its success. Amid excesses, amid divisions, and when even our rights are trampled on, let the advocates of truth remember, that it is the spirit of love which casteth out fear, and which will render harmless the bars and bolts, and vengeance of the most infuriated despotism.

Most truly does our able correspondent say, in reference to the opponents of emancipation, that the very men who are to be most benefited by it, are those who are most violent against it. It is ever thus in all social reform. Let it be proclaimed to-morrow, that emancipation shall be the law of Kentucky, and every Slaveholder who owns lands would find those lands doubled and trebled in value.—

Ought he to disregard this interest. It is a substantive one. It increases in value with the increase of population—is subject to no disease—cannot be moved away—nor easily effected by the thousand changes which influence personal property. But further, is the Slaveholder a parent? Then must he know that those children of his—the apple of his eye—while surrounded by slavery, are surrounded by influence that endangers, in every way, their moral and mental growth.—And is he willing to encounter this responsibility? Is he willing to see them in their highest well-being dwarfed, if not destroyed? Be it, then, that he turns a deaf ear to our earnest appeal—be it that he allows passion and prejudice to control him, still we will not forget that he is a father, and that the day will be when a father's feelings shall overcome that passion and that prejudice and enable him to see justice and to do it.

Yucatan.

It is said, in the New Orleans papers, that the people of Yucatan mean to declare their independence of Mexico. Two meetings have been held on the subject. The leaders in favor of separation, talk of asking the assistance of our Government, if it should be necessary. We give this as one of the reports of the day.

Duels.

We have accounts of two duels, both terminating fatally. Young KANE, of Louisville, who was shot dead at the second fire, by his opponent near New Orleans, and Dr. JOHNSON of N. Carolina, who was killed at the first round, at Blandensburg, near Washington City, by Mr. Jones.

True Nobility.

"Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offence towards God and men." These are the words of Paul, beautiful, no less for their simplicity than their truth. The sensitive mind, looking back to the occasion when they were uttered, cannot but reverence the spirit in which they were spoken. They contain all that the purest being on earth could say, and embody a truth which every individual must pray most ardently to possess. He, indeed, who could say, what St. Paul here says, has commenced heaven on earth. Prof. UPHAM has caught the spirit of these words and beautifully set them forth in the following sonnet:

What constitutes the true nobility?
Not wealth, nor name, nor outward pomp, nor power;
Fools have them all; and vicious men may be
The idle and the peevish of an hour.
But 'tis to have a good and honest heart.
Above all meanness, and above all crime,
And act the right and honorable part
In every circumstance of place and time.
He, who is thus, from God his patron takes,
His Maker formed him the true nobleman;
Whatever is low and vicious he forsakes,
And acts on rectitude's unchanging plan.
Things change around him; changes touch not him;
That, that guides his path, fails not, nor waxes dim.

Rouge the German Reformer.

The world loves its great—its really great men, no matter where born or living—in country or city—among savage or civilized nations. If a man has a distinct utterance, and can say when called upon, *here am I*, he is one of the world's heroes.

This Earth of ours was created by an Almighty Architect, and we who tread it, are but materials in his hands to adorn and purify it. When was ever a reformer needed that he did not come? When was society ripe for pulling down that there might be a building up, that the workmen, and the master builder, were not present? Reforms come in the course of Providence, and they who lead them are true men, who in the simplicity of the child of old, answer, "Lord, here am I."

If one had gone into Germany some three years ago, and had traversed all the region on its south-western border they would have heard no stir, and seen no indications, of the approach of a second religious reform in that land. And if at a later period, they had visited it, they would have beheld evidences, so far as outward action amounts to such, of concord within the church, even if there appeared in these evidences, too much of superstition and ignorance. Yet in a short period—all at once—a change occurs, and that land is wrapped first in a flame of religious excitement, and then torn with religious division. Says a writer, in the Westminster Review, (and we shall give in substance a part of his admirable remarks on the German Reform and Rouge.)

On the 18th of August in the last year, the entire country which lies on the south-western border of Germany, towards France, was seen in a state of lively movement; every highroad, covered with the break of day, with joyously-looking multitudes of various ranks, but mostly of the lower classes, strided each in his best. The hum of many voices strikes the ear; numerous and gaudy colors flash on the eye; bright fairs full of a Christian city of the old; the old historic of Germany, and once the capital of a principality. As they enter, the bells of many churches salute them with a jubilee, and the entire population rises up to give the victors a cordial greeting. Then, indeed, the assembled multitudes proceed to the cathedral, through which they are slowly marshalled, and then conducted to one of the neighboring churches, where they take refreshment and rest, are admitted to the confession of their sins, and assured of full and unqualified forgiveness, ere they return to their home or pay a visit to relations and friends.

Wherefore this religious excitement? Why this pilgrim marching and counter-marching to the ancient city of Treves of countless bands of men and women? The story has gone abroad, that the coat without seam worn by our Saviour, is in the cathedral of that city, and in pious awe, and superstitious reverence, these multitudinous pilgrim bands go there to gaze upon it, and to offer up to their prayer, "Holy coat bless us," cried professed Christians. "Sacred Christ, envelope our souls," exclaimed the pious. "Blessed robe, of our Lord, relieve us from our afflictions," prayed the blind, lame, and sick. And what said they, sectarians of other creeds, who regarded this worship as a mockery, and the exhibition of the coat as a charlatan display? Not a word! Ceremonial worship was a common affair, and, if this was a little extravagant, it was no matter which belonged to them. But the hour had brought with it the MAN. JOHN RONGE, a priest, and of the same faith as these worshippers, saw the sight, and it revolted him, and his voice was uplifted against the mockery and the wrong. And who is he? A man who had an utterance for himself; and who could say, and be heard when he spoke—HERE AM I.

John Ronge was born 16th October, 1813. His father was poor, had eight children and they were obliged to labor for their living. His occupation was that of tending sheep; he was a shepherd boy in the district of Neisse. While he was engaged in this humble employ, he received some instructions from the Priests, so that his mind was not at a stand still. And showing a disposition to improve, and to enter the Church, he was enabled in 1827 to join the grammar school of Neisse and in 1837, the college of Breslau. His life was blameless. He was one of the quiet boys of the school and the college, who passed unnoticed generally by his companions; yet he was marked for free thinking in religion and politics, and nothing but the wish of his parents kept him on the way that led to the Church. In 1839 he entered the Ecclesiastical Academy at Breslau. Here he renounced the Church as it existed under the guidance of Rome.—His mind turned against the bigotry of his teachers, and the want of independence of the pupils. But he persevered, and in 1840 accepted the office of curate of Grottkau; the Jesuits, however, soon drove him away; and he took refuge in the school. In 1841, Dr. Knauer was elected bishop of the Cathedral Church at Breslau—a man of mildness and liberality; but Rome did not at once sanction the choice. This induced Ronge to write an essay against the delay, entitled, "Rome and the Cathedral church at Breslau." Dr. Ritter, a man of energy, but somewhat arbitrary in his decisions, suspecting him, demanded if he wrote the article? Ronge replied, his conscience would not permit him to answer the question as propounded. He was thereupon deprived of his office and punished! The foulest charges were made against him, and his sister, and fanaticism proved vindictive and bitter, as she always is, when determined to crush a foe. Meanwhile Bishop Knauer had entered into his office; to him Ronge appealed; but he took sides against him!

In this extremity, Ronge, with the strongest testimonials as to his character, went into upper Silesia, and became a teacher. While thus employed, the Holy Coat was exhibited at Treves. This broke down in his mind, the "thin barrier of patient endurance that remained, and compelled him to assume the honorable, but perilous position of a religious reformer." Says the writer before quoted:

There was nothing in Ronge's character of an unworthy nature to urge him to this enterprise.—He possesses none of the qualities of a demagogue. He is the very opposite of fanatical. His sole motive is the love of truth, and the desire of a pleasing mind; simple, plain; and unpretending in his manners. He is of a medium stature, neither corpulent nor thin; his body is somewhat bent, which he tries to raise by drawing back his head, whether the upper part of his frame is something stiff and constrained. He has a fresh, open and free countenance, which, shaded by a tinge of melancholy—the token of long and severe inner struggle—is, on the other hand, lighted up by a clear bright eye. By nature he is shy and timid; only in a small circle of friends does he become warm; and then his conversation is lively, flowing and captivating; in large and noisy circles he is reserved and silent. As a preacher he is simple, clear, severely logical, and easy to be understood, working on the intellect rather than on the feelings, and thus winning that confidence which is the basis of all true influence. He is a man of great energy, and his sermons are full of fire. He is a man of great energy, and his sermons are full of fire. He is a man of great energy, and his sermons are full of fire.

On the 1st. October, 1844, he struck the first blow. He wrote then his famous letter when he called upon the clergy, and the people, to resist all excess. "Let no the lauders," said he, "of a Huss, of a Luther, be your shame. Give words to your thoughts, and convert your wishes into deeds. Show yourselves true disciples of him who sacrificed everything for truth light, and freedom,—show that you have inherited his spirit, not his coat." The appeal was answered. And it is only in the great ordinal movements of society—that we look to find a parallel. The entire land was moved. "The German heart has leaped forth at the sound of Ronge's voice, as though it had been waiting (and had it not been) for the call." Protestants vie with Catholics in enthusiasm. Differences are fused down by the ardor of a new Christian love. The press utters its voice. The pulpit echoes with the accents of fresh and vigorous life. Ronge's progress through the land, is a triumph. Greater still is the triumph which his principles are enjoying in the hearts of almost every member of the great German family.

Ronge has enemies. He has been assailed by slander; secret intrigue has been resorted to, and the arm of the law brought to destroy him; but all to no purpose.—He stands above reproach, and the German reform movement has become too strong for effectual resistance. The old

form: are being modified; the severity of creeds relaxed; the tyranny of sects broken; and the Government of Prussia permits the preaching of the new sect under prescribed conditions. This is but a prelude to a full concession of religious liberty there, and once granted there, it must be granted in all Germany. No power can prevent it. And the man of Europe is the shepherd boy of Neisse! John Ronge, the second Luther of Germany, because he had an utterance of his own, and dared, amid peril and persecution, be true to duty and to God.

Hold---Enough!

So exclaim a good many of our Southern friends on the subject of bringing slaves into their States.

We incline to the opinion that a majority of the settled planters in Mississippi and Alabama wish to limit the domestic slave trade. It is clearly their interest to do so. But beyond that, the evil tendencies of this traffic are so manifold and marked—chast so obviously with the safety and progress of the planting States—as to render this limitation absolutely indispensable.

Alabama entertains this view. A special committee submitted to the House of Representatives of the Legislature of that State, a report on this subject, accompanied by a bill prohibiting the introduction of slaves by traders or non residents under severe penalties. Says the Tuscaloosa Journal.

"The committee complain, that our slave population is becoming too numerous for the interest and security of the citizens of the State; and that non-resident planters send their slaves among us, and withdraw the proceeds of their labor to be expended in other States. They further express the fear that—popular opinion is setting itself against the continuation of slavery in Kentucky, Virginia, and other States, we may be overrun with this class of population."

This looks well. Once put down this traffic, and the public mind will have free play, and speak its honest thoughts boldly. That done, and who can doubt that a new moral influence will spring up against slavery? The Planter may think that he looks to considerations of interest and of safety, and will stop there; but he cannot. His mind once set upon inquiry—his heart once opened to good influences—better views and a deeper benevolence—will direct him. There is much in this action against the domestic slave traffic. It contains the promise of lasting future good.

Hayti.

Three Haytian men of war had been driven ashore and fallen into the hands of the Dominicans. A large Spanish fleet was at Havana, and the report was current, that it was to be employed in aid of the latter.

Biennial Sessions.

Maryland is likely to amend her constitution so as to establish Biennial sessions of the Legislature. A bill to amend the constitution to this effect, has passed the Senate by a vote of 12 to 5. The Baltimore American says, there is not much doubt of its passage at two consecutive sessions of the Legislature, and of its confirmation by the people.

Two great objects, it is said, would be accomplished by this change; first, the prevention of excessive legislation, and second, the saving of expenses. To this, "a no less important one of preventing the Legislature from becoming a theatre for demagogues and aspirants is added."

As We Predicted.

Not a word of comment upon our humble selyes in the papers, south, except such as are furnished by the N. York C. and Equivator and the correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

This we suppose is considered all fair. But is it right? Is it just? There are two sides certainly to the questions debated so much by us; must only one be seen? Let the Kentucky press answer!

We will be patient. We console ourselves it will not always be so; that the public mind will not always endure the suppression of truth; that it will demand and do justice. And why should it not be done now? Have we one interest which is different from that of every other citizen? Is there one hope belonging to the state, which we in common with all others, do not feel? If we are for emancipation, it is that Kentucky may be virtuous and prosperous! If we seek liberty for the blacks, it is, (independent of the principle) that the white laborers of the state may be men and build us all up by their power and energy!

And where the wrong—the incendiary in all this? But no matter. The future, the ever bright future, will make all right, whether we live to see it or not.

The Energetic Physician.

That was a good saying of Erasmus about Luther, when some one was berating the reformer for his rashness. Said he: "God hath granted to this last age, because of the greatness of its diseases, an energetic physician."

But that is what men do not like, if they can get along without one. They will have all sorts of internal pains—be racked—live in misery—and yet put off the hour of calling on this physician.—But he must come; delay only renders his presence the more certain, unless death suddenly terminates the sufferers anguish.

We can hardly look for a Luther in our day. But suppose some man of his power and temper—able to speak to, and for, the poor whites in the mid-slave region and up to the frontier line, North ready to say his say for them, above all alarms and indifference to panics, standing up before all classes, as their champion, demanding their rights—what a noise and clamor should we not have, with threatenings of violence without law and under law! A storm would be raised of the blackest fury in look; but it would pass away as a wind blast, leaving the timid in wonderment at the spirit which had

controlled and directed it. And those selfish persons who had denounced him as rash and violent, what could they, but join in the common honor paid to the new reformer?

Oh! that such a man would arise! In all the region named, there are poor white men enough who hate Slavery in their hearts, for the wrong it does them and theirs, and who would help to pull it down, peacefully and constitutionally, if they only knew how to set to work.—Perpetualists know this. They watch, therefore, e. preachers, politicians, and editors, and when they see any of them going astray—going against Slavery and for freedom—they set up such a hue and cry as to drown their voice, and drive them from their noble task. But notwithstanding this, men get hold of right thoughts, and get into right ways of action, we know not how; and the non-slaveholders in the slave States, with some outward help, will do this and be themselves after a while, the energetic physicians, who will overcome the greatness of the disease which enfeebles and prostrates them, as well as the States, in which they live.

Wilmington, Delaware.

We were invited by the following letters to address the citizens of Wilmington Delaware (a slave state):

WILMINGTON, Delaware, Jan. 24. 1846.

HON. CASPER M. CLAY, Dear Sir—Although we are strangers to you, we have heard of your efforts for the cause of Liberty and Humanity—we thank you for them, and welcome you to the State of Delaware—knowing that you sympathize with the slaveholder as well as with the slave, and believing that a public address by you would do much good and be cordially received by our community we feel constrained by the love we have for our country and our fellow creatures to beg of you to remain in our city a few days longer, that your experience and knowledge of the evils of slavery might be made known to our people, and assist in pointing out the best mode to "undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free."

Very respectfully &c.
John Webb,
Mary Anna Boyce,
Rachel Rapeth,
Anna E. Grubb,
Elizabeth S. Vaughan,
H. E. Gilpin,
S. R. Mendenhall,
Margaret L. Enes,
Mary W. Pusey,
J. L. Hagarth,
Gertrude Schrader,
Sarah D. Davis,
Susan Douglass,
Lydia P. Webb,
Eliza Webb,
Mr. Dixon Jr.,
Susan Price,
Margaret E. Dixon,
Lydia R. Canby,
Catharine A. Canby,
Maria L. Buxby,
Phoebe P. Moncton,
Maria B. Pugh,
Elizabeth Robinson,
Mary Beaman,
Ruth Dana Hartley,
Hannah W. Howes,
Mary Richards,
Betsey P. Bonney,
Lydia P. Drew,
Sarah L. Alricot,
Mary S. Angew,
L. E. Cox,
H. M. Darlington,
Emily Webb,

WILMINGTON, Jan. 24. 1846.

Dear Sir—The undersigned, citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, and vicinity sympathizing in the efforts you are making for the oppressed, and in the noblest way to maintain the freedom of the press and the rights of conscience, respectfully request you to remain in our city, and address our citizens on this important subject.

We are yours very respectfully,
Washington Jones,
Morgan J. Rhees,
Edward Higgin,
Thomas Milner,
R. Beckley,
William C. Matting,
Foster C. Messinger,
William Alexander,
Wm. H. Jones,
Edward Brinkhurst,
J. S. Johnson,
B. J. Vernon,
J. M. Vernon,
J. M. Echols,
John B. Phillips,
Wm. Webb,
John Agnew,
Chandler Drillington,
James M. Phillips,
Edward Webb,

Accordingly on the night of the 16th we spoke to an overflowing house at the Rev. W. S. Rhees church, after we had finished, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Cassius M. Clay for his very able and eloquent address this evening—and that we cordially approve his manly and patriotic defence of the freedom of the press and of public discussion—and his practical and constitutional views upon the best means of removing the evils of slavery.

Jan. 16. 1846.
We intend at our earliest leisure to give a true report of our speech at the "Tabernacle, N. Y., and our lecture at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia."

Oppression.

We received some days since, a note from a native born Kentuckian, the father of six children. It told on its face of poverty and ignorance. It was soiled, awkwardly folded, badly written, and just one of those things which a nice gentleman would not like to handle. Yet does it contain brave thoughts, and yearnings after good, such as not one in a thousand feels. The man himself knows his condition; pierces through the wrongs of that condition; and would peacefully, for his children's sake, get rid of the oppression which bears so hard upon him and them. He says in substance:

"I have worked with these hands of mine for nearly thirty years, have raised up a family, have done my duty as a father, and citizen, in old age, I see no better hopes for them than I had. I own a few acres of land and till them. They know that manual labor is degrading, and doubt like to do as I have done. They see that the negro professions are not honorable, and want to enter them. I have no means to educate them; they have no opportunities to get forward—What is to be done?"

It is easy for others to say to them "do as your father has done, work; and be men and women." But where are they who do this? Where are the men who set themselves against the current? It is so easy and so pleasant to seem with it, that the "big majority" all go one way. And why is it that my children are so situated? Why do they feel as they do? Why is this iron hand bound round them, making them idle, poor, and for nothing, when they might be happy and prosperous? You know, and I know, better than you, that Slavery does it all.

And who represents our wants? Who tries to relieve our sufferings? We are mighty fine people about election times, and have plenty of compliments from candidates, and the friends of candidates, but when it comes to take off from us the oppression we bear? We can't write; we can't talk; we have no means to unite our strength; and the poor men of Kentucky, while we are free, are as much slaves as the blacks on Mr. ***'s plantation. Oh Sir! if I could see my class rightly, and my children placed as the children of Ohio laborers are, all having equal opportunities, I would give the little all I have, and start the world again, with these old hands, for a living."

Sad, sad, is this picture, yet not so sad as the reality. It is as the old man says; he and the poor whites of Kentucky are borne down by the oppression which Slavery creates. It makes them ignorant and keeps them so; it renders them depraved without bestowing the means of reform—it confers privileges only to mock them with the utter impossibility of enjoying them. Can it be that slaveholders are indifferent to this injustice? Can it be that they are willing to continue an oppression so biting and cruel? Oh! there are, we know there are, noble and generous spirits among them, who are neither indifferent to this injustice, nor willing to continue this oppression, towards the poor whites! If so, let them speak out, let them act.

Elijah Hart.

Our correspondent talks plainly. We like that. There is some hope for a man, however wrong, if he be frank and honest.

We have never, however, advocated the abolition of the death penalty, although some writers in the True American look that way. It is not plain that the abolition of the death penalty would increase crime; but we are not prepared now to make new issues.

We are the advocates of universal suffrage.

We are in favor of the abolition of Slavery, because it is the mother of "ignorance and corruption," first to all the blacks, and next, of necessity, to almost one-third of the whites. The common school system has not succeeded in a single Slave State, and never will succeed in one of them. It is the interest of Slaveholders to keep non-Slaveholders ignorant, else Slavery would be overthrown in a day.—Abolish Slavery, and you abolish the "school of revenge and blood shed."

We are more opposed to "Amalgamation" than Mr. Hart—and because we are opposed to Amalgamation, we oppose Slavery; for while that exists, it goes on infinitely faster than in a State of freedom! The danger is not in setting men free, but in holding them in Slavery. Let any man look around him: how few crimes are committed by free blacks, in comparison with the Slaves! In the West Indies there were from six to eight blacks to one white; here it is the reverse. Yet in the Islands, although the masters opposed bitterly emancipation, and the blacks regarded the boon of liberty as coming solely from the central government, yet not a single emeute or outbreak has ever taken place there!

Then let us hear no more of this silly cry of the danger of freedom. Love begets love—and justice begets justice.—Will any man deny the proposition in terms? Then why beat the bush for a raw head and bloody bones to frighten women and children? All that is wanting to make Kentucky free is THE WILL. If justice be of God, its fruits must be peace, happiness, and eternal prosperity.

FLEMING CITY, Jan. 30. 1846.

Dear Sir—Although a personal stranger to you, I nevertheless occasionally see a paper, edited by you, in which you appear to advocate Universal Emancipation, as well as Universal Suffrage, and with the abolition of all capital punishment. My sentiments are not so important matters? And ought not we of the Slave States, at least, to pause and reflect before we plunge into the awful vortex. Is there not a sufficient mass of ignorance and corruption already admitted to participate in the elections? Is it not always easier to pull down than to build up? In this State the punishment of death is not inflicted upon any but the most atrocious criminals, and no man strolls abroad in the land, with a scene of blood shed and revenge would ensue, if capital punishment was altogether abrogated. Has not the Pennsylvania system proven itself to be a nursery of crime? And where is the set of convicts that would not murder their keepers, if it was not for fear of capital punishment? And what punishment would you inflict on them in that event? Why, I suppose, solitary confinement for life time, in the State Prison. Would it not be well enough for us, before we engage in this scheme of universal emancipation, to first provide a suitable country for the exiles? They would be the friends of the measure every where, to unite and call upon the general government, to procure and set apart a particular region for that purpose. And where, let me ask you, would the most suitable place be? I may be mistaken, but I think California, and the Islands of the Pacific ought to be set apart for the friendly Indian tribes, and negroes. And if we must have *Amalgamation*, let it be between the Indians, negroes, and such whites as might choose to go there. Every philanthropist in my opinion, ought to unite in endeavoring to stop the extension of Slavery over countries, where it has not already obtained a permanent hold. Justice to the African race, and the Indian tribes, would seem to dictate that their state of degradation be continued long enough, and it does appear to me that there is no country of the world, where it might all be sent to, without material injury to any. Provided the friends of the measure, act with becoming zeal and promptitude. To obviate any dissensions that might arise from the gradual Emancipation and removal of the blacks, I would say, let there be societies formed to promote emigration from Europe to this country.—

In the name of conscience, have not the United States got territory enough to satisfy the most voracious, with the Del Norte and Cordilleras, for their boundaries with Mexico, touching Oregon? And a prospect of acquiring Cuba, it would seem to me, that ought to be the first object of oppressed humanity have a refuge in the small portion of the continent yet remaining unoccupied.—The measure certainly will not be objected to by any but the most extreme and ignorant legislators, and the fanatics of the North. In thus giving my views, briefly forward of time and opportunity, I hope I shall not give umbrage to any, nor intrude upon your time and patience. And I hope you will excuse their incoherence, when you are informed that they are from the pen of an old farmer, who has resided in this county near fifty years, and one much better skilled in holding the plow than in writing. And when you are informed that in all that time, he never was a candidate for any office of "trust or profit," except at one time in his youth, when a suburban military commission was conferred on him. I say when you are informed of these things, I hope you will acquit him of any sinister motive. Entertaining, as I do, a regard for your talents and integrity, I cannot but wish well to the proceedings of your paper; what errors I discover therein, I am disposed to cast the veil of charity over. But really you must excuse me, when I tell you plainly, that I do not wish well to the proceedings of your paper, inasmuch as it is a country to them, where Indians, and mulattoes shall be placed on a par with the white population of the country. Being a Slaveholder myself, I will go as far as any man, in maintaining the rights of the property of the evil, but I can't go for a measure so repugnant to my nature. But place them in a country to themselves, establish a good government over them, with suitable means of instruction, both mental and physical, and it will then be seen who are the best friends to the improvement of the human species, those that are for liberating them here, or those that are for colonizing them there. It must be confessed, that every principle of morality, religion, and virtue, stand in direct opposition to Slavery. And that the prospect of our common country, would be greatly benefited by its gradual removal; and that little doubt, nevertheless, ought we not to be temperate in all our discussions upon the subject, lest we bring upon ourselves a greater calamity.

Yours, with sentiments of respect,
ELIJAH HART.

CASPER M. CLAY.

N. B. As I said in the commencement, though

a stranger to you, I have taken the liberty to address you on a subject in which I feel a deep interest; if my views are in many respects antagonistic to yours, I trust it will be to the mutual benefit of both, and let us all unite to promote the best interest of our State.

E. H.

Virginia.
The House of delegates, on Monday week, indefinitely postponed the bill to incorporate the Potomac and Ohio Railroad company by a vote of 77 to 48. In the Senate, on the same day, the bill to incorporate the Richmond and Ohio Railroad company, was passed and is a law.

The Great Debate.
When the debate on Oregon commenced in the House at Washington, the galleries were full, and every ear attention. It has lost its attraction. The visitors at Washington are as tired of it as the public.—It requires a man of real grit to say anything now, on the subject, which will attract attention, and such a man Kentucky has furnished. On the 4th Mr. BELL delivered a speech which commanded the undivided attention of the House. We like to hear of Kentuckians doing well, and nobly, wherever they may be.

Made Certain.
The question was put to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives at Washington, whether negotiations had been reopened about Oregon, and he replied, *they had*.

Thankful.
The House at Washington on the 5th, by a vote of 109 to 80 determined that the Oregon debate should close on Monday the 9th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. Readers and printers will be thankful for this. All were tired of the subject.

Re-Annexation.
The Virginia Legislature have passed a law accepting by the state of Virginia the county of Alexandria, when the same shall be re-ceded by the Congress of the United States.

Fatal Accident.
Mrs. Strong and her little boy and daughter were burned to death at Racine Wisconsin, on the night of the 27th. The mother had escaped; but remembering her little ones, she rushed into the house and they all perished together. Mr. Strong was at Madison when the accident occurred.

Sierra Leone.

Later dates from this country, bring further news of slaves captured or escaping. The energy with which this traffic is pursued on the coast of Africa is wonderful. The Pirates brave every kind of peril to capture the poor Africans; they risk contests with the Navies of the civilized nations on sea, and war with the natives on shore.

The Watchman, of the 29th ult., numerates the following vessels sent to Sierra Leone, as being prepared for, or having been engaged in the slave trade.

The Brazilian brig "Regenerado" brought in Nov. 19; captured off Lagos; and had been condemned in April last, under the name of "Atalaia"; the Brazilian brig "Uniao" brought in Nov. 19; captured off Lagos, fully equipped for the slave trade; the Brazilian brig "Isabelle" brought in Nov. 21; captured in the Bight of Benue, having 354 slaves on board; the

lessly struggled. I know of no article of manufacture which so well illustrates the principle of the division of labor, and in order that you may understand, I will give you a little in detail, the manner of getting up clocks as practiced in this city. In the first place, the case which encloses the movement, is made of mahogany, constituting an entirely separate business by itself. Cases are made by machinery, propelled by steam. The steam is raised mostly by the shavings, saw dust, and refuse lumber, which would be useless for any thing but fuel. The pine stuff is sawed off the right length and width by steam saws—it is also planed by the same power. The pieces intended for the front of the case, are sawed long enough so that one piece is sufficient for the sides, top and bottom. These long pieces are run through a machine which give them what is called the O G shape.

One machine, with a boy to tend it, forms enough for fifteen hundred cases a day. This machinery venerable, which by the way is bought of the mahogany dealers, ready sawed, is then put on with glue and pressed down with screw presses till the glue is cold. It then adheres with as much firmness as though a part of the same growth. The long pieces are then planed, and then sawed into four pieces suitable for the side and ends, and with a level to match the same way. The pieces for the door are sawed in the same way, and the pieces are then glued and matched together without any more labor in fitting. The whole case is turned out and delivered for seventy cents.

The painted glass in the lower part of the door constitutes an entirely different branch of the business, carried on in different premises, and often in different towns, and is mostly done by females, and costs from five to eight cents completed. The upper of face glass costs by the box two cents—making the whole case with glass cost on an average, say seventy-eight cents. The making of the bells or sounding wire, is another distinct business which is also subdivided into three parts—the drawing the wire, the casting the stand, as it is called, upon which the wire is fastened by a screw, and lastly the tempering and bending the wire. Each of these branches is an entirely distinct business, and never done in the same premises, or in the same town, the steel wire being imported from England. The finished bell costs three and one-half cents. The making of the screws is still another business by itself. We now come to the dial. This too constitutes an independent branch of business, and after getting out the plate of the right size and thickness, is painted and figured mostly by females. The plain dial costs five cents each. The weights are cast and delivered at five cents a pair, the casting of which is also a business by itself. We now come to the brass running part or movements as it is usually called. The brass is made by melting together copper and zinc in certain proportions, and casting them in bars, after which it is rolled down to proper thickness for the different parts. This is done by the brass manufacturers from whom the clock maker purchases. The back and front brass frame work of the movement is struck out in the form you see by a machine which is moved by steam or water power, and moves with great rapidity, striking out one at every blow.

The wheels are struck out in the same way. The turning the iron shafts on pinions of the wheels, and the putting together of the parts when completed, are branches allotted to different hands who work constantly on some particular part, though under the same roof. The steel verge which is moved by the teeth of the crown wheel on the front of the movement, and to which verge the pendulum is attached, constitutes a branch of the business by itself, and is carried on upon other premises, often miles distant. The making of the pointers and of the brass pendulum balls, is each a distinct business. The movements completed, including the cords, pointers, pendulum, &c., are sold to the dealers who put them in cases for seventy cents. The cost of putting the movement into the case and putting the hands in complete ticking order is say three and a half cents, making the whole cost of the clock, completed, one dollar and seventy cents. The clocks were formerly sold at twenty-five dollars each, and are now usually sold at about one dollar and eighty-seven and a half cents, not boxed, or two dollars boxed, six in a box. It might be argued, that so great improvements in machinery and the reduction in the prices of clock's would reduce the price of labor to a very low standard, and throw many workmen out of employ. Such is not the fact. The reduction in price has increased the sale a hundred fold, and consequently given employment to a still greater number of workmen without reducing their wages. There are now exported to Norway, Sweden, Russia, England, France, Calcutta, China, the Sandwich Islands, Canada, and, in fact, to every part of the earth, where there is civilization enough to tell time of day by a clock. In giving you this statement, I have left out of the account the making of the paint, varnish, &c., which constitute still further subdivisions of labor. Like the making of books and newspapers, the price is reduced proportionally to the quantity made, a fact which more theorists in political economy almost universally overlook and yet to the practical man, nothing is more obvious, not only in this, but in every other branch of manufactures. The cheapness will depend in a great degree upon the quantity to be made and the size of the market we have to supply. This is true in theory and true in fact, as I could easily prove by personal knowledge of many different branches of manufacture. As an example, pins of a quality superior to the English, are now sold in this market thirty per cent. lower than they were at the time the present tariff was enacted, which entirely prohibited English pins. Home competition and a wide market both operate to bring down the price. But the great thing which was my purpose to illustrate by the clock, was the superiority of free to slave labor.

Slavery does not and never can admit of that mental development which is essential to perfection in the manufacturing arts, to say nothing of the fine arts. I may, if acceptable to you at some future time, give you further illustrations of the same fact. It is my opinion that the North cares nothing for the competition of slave labor in any department of industry, even agricultural. I never once heard that objection from a Northern man. We regard it as the most costly upon the whole, and the least productive of any labor in the world, besides every slave arm possesses an arm of one freeman at least; and that is enough to remove all fears of competition from that direction. I am unable to give you the number of firms engaged in the clock business in this city, or the amount of capital employed. Among the foremost are Sperry and Shaw, Courtland street, in this city—two live Yankees, who a few years since took it into their heads that a "tarnal right" of clocks might be sold to John Bull. They freighted a ship and set sail. The speculation proved profitable, and resulted in a large export trade to England.

Had two men come from the moon, the wonder and curiosity excited could not have been greater. Indeed, they were considered lunatics, and their clocks did not tick, and their well filled pockets evinced all necessity for a resort to fire in order to get home again. Wishing you an success in demonstrating to Kentucky and the world, the great problem, and the strictest justice to all is the highest interest of all.

Remain your humble and obedient servant,
SAMUEL SLICK,
Clock-maker.

ARRIVAL OF POTATOES FROM AFRICA.—An American ship that has arrived in the St. Katherine's Docks with cargo of potatoes commenced unloading on Thursday. The potatoes appear to be of excellent size and quality.

Reported for the Sun.

Lecture on Anti-Slavery.

According to announcement, the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, delivered a lecture last evening, in the Juliana Street Church, on Anti-Slavery. Long before the hour arrived for the commencement, the building was thronged to overflowing by a promiscuous audience; indeed it was impossible for hundreds to obtain admittance, and many remained outside to the close. Not anticipating this state of things, we were unable to obtain a position to hear distinctly, and much was, therefore, lost to us which was peculiarly acceptable to the hearers, judging from the enthusiasm. The speaker was introduced to the audience by the Rev. Thomas A. Stockton, in a few appropriate remarks.

Upon Mr. Clay presenting himself, the appearance was most deafening, and seemed to be participated in by all present.

He began by remarking on the difference of his reception in this city from that of 1844. It was not because he has changed his principles; for he maintained the same to day as he did then. This, said he, is not a stale question. It is not confined to the South alone; but equally concerns the North. After alluding to the declaration of rights secured to us by the toil and blood of the Revolutionary War; he asked the question, what has the North to do with the subject of slavery? If I may not maintain my rights to-day in a Southern State, what surety have I that they will remain inviolate to-morrow? No, fellow citizens, it is our duty to see that not a single right be trampled upon. The man who strips from you your coat to-morrow, will strip from you every rag to-morrow. I say it is a question with which the North has to do.

The speaker next proceeded to show that no matter what means of reforming existing abuses were proposed to government, there need be no expectation of a change so long as the present state of things continues. They are willing to involve all in the same common ruin. The learned gentleman next proceeded to show that we must go back to first principles, and to claim that which the declaration of Independence says, all men are entitled to their freedom and Independence.

Government, said he, was established for the benefit of the governed. In order that one man should not impose on the rights of another. In order to maintain those principles inviolate, it is necessary that those who maintain the country should govern the country. The speaker next glanced at the condition of the old world, which he attributed to the moulded aristocracy. He thought the sooner we returned to the first principle the better. The law of nature is the law of God, and you can't violate it without suffering the evil consequences upon such a violation. Our fathers forgot in the days of their prosperity that they had declared all men free and equal. They forgot the pledge they had made. What has been the consequence?

The speaker took a rapid view of the laws framed by Congress to protect the slaveholder in his property. He also alluded to the fact, that up to the year 1805 the importation of slaves into the country was sanctioned by law. Further they said, he continued, that three slaves should be equal to the vote of one freeman of the North—granting what they had said to be contrary to the declaration previously made—until our Constitution lies trampled in the dust, and none so poor to do it reverence. And when I made these assertions in the north a year ago, I was tauntingly told that I dared not make them in my own State.

For what did our fathers fight in the Revolution? Was it not because the British Parliament would not allow them an equal representation? For this great privilege they were willing to shed the last drop of their blood.

The gentleman next alluded to the admission of Texas into the Union, and proceeded to show that the basis of representation was by no means equal. And said he, they have as much right to admit a King, as to make an unequal representation. (applause) You set out upon the principle that a laborer is as good as a King—that he has as much love for his wife, and feeling for his children, and as strong an attachment to his country as the most magnificent monarch. This was the basis of our government. And were not three millions of men degraded; deprived of the labor of their lives? Nay, struck off from the hope of an eternity beyond the grave!

The speaker next proceeded to show in what manner the free labor of the North is degraded through the existence of slavery. He was frequently interrupted during the portion of his lecture by the most enthusiastic applause. He contended that the dissolution of the Union must result in the inevitable destruction of the South; inasmuch as without the North she was not able, for the want of a development of her resources to sustain herself. He referred to England to show what she had done, through the indomitable will of the people, and the development of her internal resources, ranking higher than Russia, with ten times the extent of territory. We are sorry to be compelled to shorten even the imperfect sketch of the lectures, which, from the circumstances, we could only have given, as the hour of going to press has arrived. The gentleman concluded his lecture by earnestly urging his hearers to vindicate the Constitution—to vindicate the rights which in 78 they swore to maintain, and they may yet live to see their country free from the stain of Slavery.

A Fight—Brazil.

The Anglo-Arabic forces had a tremendous engagement with Ross' batteries at the mouth of the River Parana. The former were victorious—but they suffered much in life and property. A letter in the Baltimore American, from Rio, under date of Dec. 17, 1845, says:

"The English brig of war Dolphin alone received 107 round shot in her hull and rigging during the engagement. The French steamer Fulton 104 shot; and a French vessel, or at least a vessel manned by Frenchmen, but formerly belonging to the Buenos Ayrenes, was completely riddled. The total loss of the allies amounts to about 150 killed and wounded, while on the part of the enemy no correct statement has yet been made public. Reports say that upwards of 500 men are missing. Certain it is that in one fort no less than 250 bodies were found, and in another some 150 or 160, and what is still more strange, they were all blacks. To account for this, it is said that as fast as a white man fell, killed or wounded, he was immediately carried off, while the poor blacks were kept at it and lay where they fell. Once or twice these miserable wretches attempted to flee from the forts, but no sooner did they attempt it, than Ross' cavalry charged upon them and compelled them to return to the attack at the point of the lance. Ross seemed to have anticipated the flight of his men, and placed these caval-

ary there on purpose to keep them in check; for on the landing of some 450 men from the vessels of war they met with but very little opposition.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1846.

Senate.

After the ordinary routine of minor transactions, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Navy measure, for the amendment of the act of 1821, for the relief of Mr. Bagby, who was entitled to the floor, said that he was opposed to the bill as a peace measure because it was so large; and as a war measure because it was so small, &c.

Mr. Miller, of N. J. addressed the Senate upon the principle that in peace we should prepare for war.

Mr. M. referred, he said, with great pleasure to a moderate article which appeared in the official organ of to-day, commenting on an article in the London Times.

Mr. Hannegan, after consulting apparently with Mr. Allen and Mr. Cass, said he desired not to take the responsibility upon myself of saying that the article referred to by the Senator from New Jersey, was correct. It was not seen by the President, and that it does not meet his approval.

Mr. Wells, of the Senate from Ia. in this respect, the article was seen by the President, and he expressed his approval.

There was no response to this, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Speight, of Mass., went into executive session.

House.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved that the Rules of the House be suspended, in order to offer a Resolution to close the debate on the Oregon question on Thursday next, at 5 P. M. The House refused to consider the resolution in any form, and it was accordingly laid upon the table.

The debate was then resumed as in Committee of the Whole.

Mrs. J. Owen, of Indiana, Tharman, of Ohio, Thompson, of Pa., addressed the House—Mr. Holmes, of S. C., obtained the floor, and the Committee rose.

Mr. Hopkins, in the House, after the rising of the Committee, moved the reference of the Texas Post Office and District Attorney, to the Committee of the Whole. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Seaman, of N. Y., with a long preamble setting forth the enormous amount paid to Collectors of Customs and District Attorneys, in the shape of fees, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill for the purpose of curbing such abuses, and for limiting the amount of money received to the amount prescribed by law.

Mr. Pettit objected to the form of the Resolution, and it was laid over.

The Speaker, after the House several Executive communications, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1846.

Senate.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Webster, calling upon the President of the United States for copies of the correspondence which has taken place between the government of Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the Oregon territory, subsequent to the date of his message, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Briggs offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession relative to the present means of Naval defence of the Northern lakes. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bagby, the resolution heretofore offered by him, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, was postponed, and made the special order for the first Monday in March.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the bill reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs to provide for the construction of ten war steamers, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speight, who was entitled to the floor, spoke at considerable length against the bill.

Mr. Westcott obtained the floor, and the Senate then adjourned.

House.

Mr. Lasere, the member-elect from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Sibley, Minister to Mexico, was qualified and took the oath of office.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C. addressed the Committee of the Whole upon the question of title to Oregon. He went at once to the merits of the question, contending that there was no ground of title in the Oregon resting with us that England had not equally participate in. Mr. Holmes said he could not see how good his resolution would be forever hereafter give up all pretensions to logic.

Mr. Ewing, of Tenn., addressed the Committee in a very able and spirited manner, giving the notice in the time prescribed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Baker, of Ill., claimed the whole of Oregon up to 42° N. and advocated the claim with great earnestness.

The floor was then given to Mr. Hoge, of Ill., who was but one of a score of members who struggled to obtain it. The Committee rose, and without further business the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1846.

House.

A Resolution was reported asking a Select Committee of five members in reference to the three per cent. Revolutionary land fund of Ohio.

Mr. Campbell, of N. Y., asked leave of the House to go on a railroad to visit the Secretary of the Treasury. He asked that the Secretary of the Treasury should report to the House a statement of the various depositories of the public money, whether in the hands of individuals, with the amount of money deposited with each, and also a statement of the security the Government has for the safe-keeping of said moneys, enumerating the security given by each depositor and giving the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury as to its sufficiency.

The House refused to receive the resolution.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the subject of the Oregon question, and the debate upon the Oregon question was resumed.

Mr. Hoge, of Ill., and Mr. Mick, of Ia., addressed the Committee.

The floor was given to Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, and the Oregon Resolution was then laid aside.

Mr. Hopkins moved that the Texas Post Office and Post Route Bill be taken up which was agreed to.

Mr. Culver, of N. Y., improved the opportunity to denounce the conduct of the House for the manner in which it had applied the gag in adopting the Resolution for a railroad to Texas. The whole Texas scheme he contended, had originated in iniquity.

Mr. McConnell rose in his peculiar way, and made a speech of a few moments of a very funny, noisy, &c., calling the members from New York by names not respecting to repeat, and receiving the loudest plaudits of those around him.

The Committee rose between four and five P. M. in great confusion and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1846.

House.

After the reception of various Executive communications, and some time spent in personal explanations by members, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill regulating the free trade of collection and the mere office of the Treasury.

After the adoption of some amendments, the bill was reported to the House and passed.

The House again resumed its Committee of the Whole, and resumed the debate on the Oregon question.

Messrs. Johnson of Tennessee, and B. R. Wood of New York addressed the House.

Mr. J. Thompson of Mississippi, obtained the floor, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1846.

Senate.

After the reception of Executive communications, and the presentation of petitions, the House bill, touching the operation of customs houses, was taken up, read twice, and referred to the committee on commerce.

The bill appropriating \$3,000 for the payment of a claim by Texas for certain goods stolen from her custom house; also a number of bills taken from a number of her volunteers, was taken up, debated, and then laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Bagby gave notice that he would introduce the Texas law into that of the United States.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of Executive business.

House.

About an hour was occupied by personal explanations between Messrs. Hayley and A. Johnson, of Tennessee, explanatory of other personal explanations made on Saturday last.

Mr. Tibbatts, of Ky., offered a resolution to close all debates upon Oregon question on Monday, February 9, at 2 P. M. Laid on the table.

Messrs. Dargen, of Alabama, Tibbatts of Ky; Pettit, of Ia; and Brown, of Virginia, gave notice of amendments to the joint resolution.

A resolution was presented, a greater part of the time, and the question was referred to the President.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, when the debate was resumed upon the Oregon question.

Mr. Leske, of Virginia, obtained the floor, and on his motion the Committee rose, and soon after the House adjourned.

The proceeding was a thorough day were the most disorderly of the session.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 9, 1846.

Senate.

Mr. Calhoun presented the memorial and resolutions of the Memphis Convention. On his motion, the matter was referred to a select committee, consisting of himself as chairman, and Messrs. Atchison, Semple, Barrow and Chalmer.

The bill providing for the construction of ten war steamers, came up for consideration, but Mr. Westcott, who was entitled to the floor, not being present, it was laid over.

The bill providing for a settlement of certain claims of Texas was then taken up, briefly debated, and then laid over.

The day was devoted to the consideration of Executive business.

House.

Mr. Ashman offered a resolution of inquiry in relation to our relations with Mexico, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Messrs. Dromgoole and Black offered resolutions in reference to "the notices," which were similarly referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Oregon question.

Messrs. Leake, Strong and Sawyer, made each a speech, after which Mr. Bell obtained the floor, and the Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Collamer, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of all correspondence which may have taken place on the Oregon question subsequent to the delivery of the annual message.

Mr. Holmes presented the proceedings of the Memphis Convention and moved their reference to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented a memorial for the adoption of international rules for the settlement of difficulties between nations. He also presented a memorial for the assumption by the United States of the unpaid Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Niles, from the Post Office committee, reported a bill authorizing the Post Master General to enter into contracts for the mail service in Texas.

After a short time spent in Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House.

The first business was the motion of Mr. Holmes to refer to the Committee on Commerce, the proceedings of the Memphis Convention; but the House refused to suspend the rules, by a vote of 72 to 78.

The resolution to terminate the Oregon debate on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, was renewed, and the previous question demanded, but without success.

After an ineffectual motion for a call of the House, which failed, motion to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was carried—yeas 93, nays 81.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution authorizing the President to give the Oregon notice.

Mr. Bell, of Ky., having the floor, gave his views at some length in a speech which commanded the undivided attention of the House.

Messrs. Chase and Jones followed, after which the resolution was laid aside.

The committee then took up the bill making an appropriation of \$400,000 for the purchase of certain public property in Texas. A ter a brief debate, the committee rose, and reported the bill to the House. In spite of several motions to adjourn, the bill was then read a third time and passed.

Important Decision.

Judge King, yesterday, sitting in equity, delivered the opinion of the *Lodge of the Common Pleas* in the case of the Bank of Kentucky vs. the Schuykill Bank, so long looked for by the community in general, and the holders of the bonds of the corporation in particular. The opinion, though of the highest importance, is too voluminous for publication in a newspaper, occupying, as it does, ninety-three pages of manuscript, and his Honor was two hours and a half in its delivery. The points decided are, however, clearly given in the following paragraphs.

1st. That the Bank of Kentucky, although a foreign corporation, was competent to enter into a contract in Pennsylvania for the establishment of an agency here for the transfer of its stock.

2nd. That such a contract was neither in opposition to positive law nor the general policy of this commonwealth.

3d. That the Schuykill Bank, as a banking corporation, was legally competent to enter into such a contract with the Bank of Kentucky.

4th. That the Kentucky Bank, in the creation of this agency, not only acted in conformity to its general charter powers, but pursuant to the mode pointed out by its charter.

5th. That the Bank of Kentucky was responsible to the holders of the spurious stock issued by its Philadelphia agent, so far certainly as to be bound to make compensation to the holders of such spurious stock.

6th. That the Bank of Kentucky having actually made such compensation, had its remedy in equity against the Schuykill Bank, as a defaulting agent, for indemnity; and that, under the act of 1842, passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the relief of the Bank of Kentucky, that Bank properly represented holders of spurious stock, to whom it had not made compensation.

7th. That the liability of the Schuykill Bank for the acts its cashier, in issuing the spurious stock, was co-extensive with the entire indemnity of the *bona fide* purchasers of said stock.

8th. That in point of law and in fact, the Schuykill Bank, in its corporate capacity was, from the 18th of March, 1835, to the 16th of December, 1839, the transfer agent of the Bank of Kentucky, and responsible for defaults of its own organic functionaries, in the execution of the duties of such agency.

9th. That the formal proceedings in this case were perfectly regular, whether regarded with reference to the general principles of equity practice, or the special jurisdiction given to this court by the act of Assembly of 1842, before referred to.

The court then decreed in favor of the Bank of Kentucky, and made an order in reference to the computation of the over-issues, and the amount of indemnity to be paid by the Schuykill Bank under this decree.

The decree is final; no appeal being allowed by the act of Assembly, vesting equity powers in the Judges of the Common Pleas—*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.*

EXECUTION OF MRS. VAN VALKENBURG.—The Fulton County Democrat contains an account of the execution of this wretched woman, from which it appears that she acknowledged having poisoned two husbands. After stating the course pursued

by the Governor in this case, the statement thus proceeds:

The prisoner had, previous to the time the Sheriff received the Governor's communication, refused to confess her guilt, and maintained herself with much stoical firmness; but on learning that there was no longer any hope for her, her fortitude began to fail, and she became more sensible to her awful situation. On Thursday, the 22d instant, two days previous to her execution, she made a full confession of the crime for which she was to die, and acknowledged the justice of the sentence which was shortly to end her existence, in the presence of Judge Watson, John W. Cady, late District Attorney, Sheriff Thompson, Rev. James Otterson, and Rev. David Eyster. In this confession she denied having poisoned her first husband, whom it had been reported she had also murdered. But on Friday morning the 23d inst., as her end rapidly approached, she made an additional confession, admitting that she had given her husband a dose of arsenic, which, although he did not die immediately, was ultimately the cause of his death.

We are informed by those who witnessed the execution, that the scene was awful. Notwithstanding she had expressed to others that she had a hope of forgiveness from her Maker, yet, when brought from her cell, her face showed a most haggard appearance. Despair was depicted upon her countenance! After she was brought to the gallows, a prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock. She then spoke a few words to those present, and said that if there were any drunkards or transgressors present, they must take warning by her fate; and then commenced praying to God to have mercy upon her soul. The drop was then let fall, and as the rope tightened upon her neck and just as she raised her feet, she gave a shriek and passed to her eternal home. Thus ended the life of a low, wretched woman, who had sent two husbands (perhaps unprepared) into another world!

FROM AFRICA.—The schooner Merchant, of this port, arrived at Charleston on the 25th inst. from the coast of Africa, via Port Praya, acting master Henry Rodolph, commanding. This vessel is a prize to the United States ship Jamestown, Com. Skinner. The Charleston papers give the following:

The Merchant sailed from Havana on the 18th June for the coast of Africa, and was first captured by H. B. M. sloop Cyclops, on the coast, for having been engaged in the slave trade, and carried to Sierra Leone, where her crew was tried, but they not being able to condemn her, she was released. The U. S. ship Jamestown, Commander Skinner, arriving at Sierra Leone, shortly afterward, made a prize of her, and sent her to the United States for judgment. Capt. Larkin, the original captain, mate, and one seaman, came home in the Merchant. Passed Midshipman G. B. Balch also came home in the Merchant. The M. has on board gunpowder, muskets, calicos, &c.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the United States ship Jamestown, left at Port Praya, Cape Verde Islands, Dec. 19, 1845:

Charles Wm. Skinner, commodore; Robert B. Cunningham, commander; George R. Gay, 1st lieutenant; James L. Henderson, 2nd do.; J. J. B. Wallace, 3rd do.; Henry L. Chipman, 4th do.; J. C. Beaumont, acting master; William A. Patton, fleet surgeon; James A. Scamper, purser; Morris R. Talbot, chaplain; Wm. Elie, professor of mathematics; Wm. H. Allen, commodore's secretary; R. T. Macdonald, surgeon; E. B. McNeill, marine officer; William Sharp, midshipman; James Armstrong, do.; James L. Ferguson, do.; Seth Phelps, do.; Elijah T. Andrews, do.; Thomas P. Eskridge, commodore's clerk; Edward Caveney, boatswain; Elisha Witten, gunner; Jacob Stevens, sail-maker; John Cahill, carpenter; Augustine M. Talb, purser's clerk; John C. Gay, yeoman.

HAYTI.—The latest information from Cuba mentions the arrival at Havana of an unusual number of Spanish ships of war. From the *Journal of Port au Prince*, we translate the following, which may serve as an explanation of the views of the Spanish ships:

"There has arrived at St. Domingo a Spanish fleet, destined to take under its protection the Dominican Republic. A letter from St. Domingo, published the *Manifeste*, says that the Spanish Protectorate has been desired by the President Saturno and the Bishop Portes; and the same paper expresses an opinion that Spain will not limit its exertions to the exercise of the simple right of suzerainty over her ancient colony, to which is reserved all the rights of proprietorship, by the treaty of 1815. This will explain the motive of the extraordinary congregation of Spanish ships, of which information has recently been had, in the harbor of Havana."

Very spirited dispute has been carried on between President Piarrot, of Hayti, and M. Levasseur, the French Consul, regarding the latter, and the papers are discussing the course which France would take, should we think proper to redress the grievance of Mr. L., who had demanded of the Haytian government, an indemnity of about \$50,000.—U. S. Gazette.

The Proposition.

Mr. Crittenden, some weeks ago, made a proposition in the Senate on the subject of Oregon. Since then Mr. MANUM has introduced an amendment. Both have been embodied by Mr. King, of Ga., in the House of Representatives, and as offered by him, read as follows:

Whereas, by the convention concluded the 20th day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the U. States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the 6th day of August, 1829, there was an abundance of coal in the territory of Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven. It was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, Lays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country, and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the 6th of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party—

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may, longer than need remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries, and to the interests of both.

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention

